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The Suffragist

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Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

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National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

The President and Liberty

PRESIDENT Wilson stands today in the white light of the publicity which he has attracted to himself by the marvelous words with which he has voiced the aspirations of the nations and peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, and he must be judged by the acid test of loyalty to these ideals, which he has set forth.

It is of especial interest to women who have known the irony of attempting to make the words of the President square with his political deeds, during the past months to observe that all groups are today openly wondering (with fear or hope, as the case may be), whether the President "will keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope," as ex-President Taft expressed it. Says Mr. Taft:

"Mr. Wilson is master of an inspiring style of promise, in which he encourages hopes of ideals and awakens enthusiasm of popular expectancy without committing himself to constructive suggestions of a definite method of achievement. In dealing with peoples of the world, looking to him as a savior from future war and a preserver of peace and democracy, this habit of mind and expression is now to be subjected to the severest test in his career. He has in his keeping not alone his own reputation for good faith in his declarations, but that of the great people for whom he is the spokesman."

Republican Woman's Committee

MRS. Medill McCormick, wife of Representative Medill McCormick, senator-elect from Illinois, has been appointed head of the Republican Woman's Committee. Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of the late Mark Hanna, national Republican chairman. He made his daughter an assistant in his office and a campaign worker in various campaigns. The Woman's Committee is to serve with the National Committee. The women are to take an active part in forming the policies of the Republican Party.

The women who will form the committee with Mrs. McCormick are Mrs. Florence Porter, California; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington; and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago.

The committee plans to take up active work for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Senate.

First Farm Bureau for Women

SYRACUSE, New York, is the first city in the United States to establish an organized farm bureau for women. The bureau is to be used for the furthering of farm knowledge among the women on farms. The care of the home will also be taken up by the bureau.

Women in Industry

TWENTY-FIVE industries were represented at the first conference of trade union women called by the Government. Among these were representatives of government workers, textile workers, teachers, federal employees, bookbinders, leather workers and the more unusual, for women, meat cutters and electrical workers.

The conference called for wage boards to establish equal wages for men and women. There was a demand for the same opportunities for women in industry as for men. The conference also demanded the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. A strong protest was sent to the Senate against the delay in the passage of the amendment.

The Franchise in South Dakota

AT the last election in South Dakota, the right of suffrage was taken away from those alien residents who had formerly been allowed to vote on six months' residence in the state, after having declared their intention of becoming citizens.

At the November elections these aliens could still vote and some were elected to office. Under the new provision, they are unable to take office.

The women who have just won the franchise in the state will also be restricted by the new law since the wives of aliens will also lose their voting rights. Many of the women who are married to men who have failed to complete their naturalization, are Americans by birth. That will not alter their status, however; they will also be denied the right of franchise.

Women on Juries in Oregon

ON December 4, 1912, eight women in Portland, Oregon, sat in the first jury of Oregon containing women members. They sat at a woman's trial. The case was handled admirably by the jury, according to a statement by the Judge, who expressed satisfaction with the entire proceeding. Shortly after, however, in a most arbitrary fashion without any legal investigation women were forbidden to serve on juries in the state.

The Oregon women realizing the power of their ballot, are organizing to obtain the right to serve on the jury. Resolutions are being passed in all women's organizations urging action on the matter and the issue has been taken to the national Capital in the effort to obtain the aid of national representatives in the campaign.

Preparing for Citizenship

THE Womans' Committee of the National Council of Defense will continue its existence after the war in order to assist the Bureau of Naturalization. They plan to take up the Americanization of foreign men and women. One important part of their work will be to prepare foreigners for full citizenship.

Women Patrols in London

AN experiment is being carried out by the Home Secretary in London. A number of women, under the direction of the police commissioner, are forming a patrol. About one hundred women are to be used for the first one. Women who have had similar experience are to be the preferred candidates for the new work.

The pay of these patrols will be 30 shillings a week with a bonus of 12 shillings every week. In addition provisions are made for a progressive rise in pay as time goes by.

Hitherto the Union of Women Workers did the volunteer patrol work. With the formation of the new patrol their services will no longer be required in this particular kind of work.

The women will not be sworn in as constables nor will they have the special powers which are accorded constables under some statutes. The work of the women will, in the main, be the guarding of streets and parks for the purpose of preserving law and order. The most important function of the new patrol is to be of service to women and girls.

The patrol women will have the uniforms and badges of the regular police force and will be under the same commissioners as the regular police.

London Will Burn Records of Honor Given the Kaiser

THE city of London is planning to show its feeling of contempt for all that the Kaiser stands for, in the same way that the suffragists have been symbolizing their indignation toward the attitude of the President of the United States in regard to the freedom of his own people.

Acting upon the proposal of the Lord Mayor of London the Corporation of London has determined that the record of the presentation of the freedom of the city to former Emperor William of Germany, some twenty-five years ago, shall be publicly burned by the city hangman in the courtyard of the city prison at Newgate.

Senators Gay's Vote

IF somewhere in the world there should be an individual who does not yet appreciate the critical situation of suffrage in America, he does not live in Louisiana.

Louisiana is awake to the situation in every nook and cranny of its vast territory. From every town and city, from men and women in every position, come signatures to the following petition:

"Whereas, President Wilson has urged the passage of the federal suffrage amendment before the Senate of the United States, before the whole Congress of the United States, as a necessary war and reconstruction measure and as a measure of justice to the women who have suffered equally with men in the great war; and

"Whereas, the Democratic leaders, including Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo and Colonel House; also the Democratic National Committee are supporting the federal suffrage amendment; and

"Whereas, all the English speaking nations of the world save America, including Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, have passed measures enfranchising their women together even with the old autocracies of Europe, such as Russia, Austria and Germany, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, men and women citizens of the state of Louisiana, call upon Senator Gay to work and to vote for the federal suffrage amendment this session of Congress, thus supporting the President and carrying out the wishes of his constituents, and be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be sent with a request that it be read into the Congressional Record."

The signatures to this resolution are as representative as it is possible for any to be. The names are coming from all labor unions which are being used as central bureaus, from which the work is carried on. Church organizations are doing their share in impressing Senator Gay with the necessity for action on his part. Neighborhood meetings in the various communities are held every day. At every meeting recruits to circularize the petition are being rallied. Mrs. M. R. Bankston, Mrs. L. Medena, Mrs. J. P. Bentley, Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi and Mrs. Rice have already held these meetings and sent the petition on its way. The petition, large and impressive with a red and white lettering bordered with gold is becoming a most customary sight in Louisiana. Just as the smallest child recognizes the liberty posters and red cross, so is every citizen becoming thoroughly familiarized with this huge petition which is also a harbinger of democracy and love of liberty.

Equally has the purple, white and gold of the National Woman's Party become a symbol for a vast and significant struggle for self-government and justice. In New Orleans at 325 Carondelet street, the tricolor waves over the Headquarters. Miss Vivian Pierce, National Organizer of the Woman's Party, with the help of many local women, is in charge. To those who have worked with the Woman's Party it will bring associations of the concentrated, thrilling and vivid campaigning Louisiana is carrying on from this new headquarters. The necessity for work has been so brought home to Louisiana that the women are planning a convention and dinner on January 31, so that plans may be made for future work in the state. Women from both the northern and southern sections of the state will be represented. Two sessions are to be held, one in the afternoon at which, following an analysis of the present suffrage situation, officers of the Woman's Party in Louisiana for the coming year will be elected. The second session will follow a dinner at one of New Orleans celebrated restaurants, at which Mrs. M. R. Bankston, State Chairman and one of the wittiest women speakers in the state, will preside.

Following Mrs. Baker's meetings in New Orleans she will speak in Northern Louisiana. A series of meetings will be held throughout the State prior to the New Orleans conference, among the speakers will be Miss Vivian Pierce, Mrs. W. J. Roach, Mrs. Georgia Buffington, Mrs. E. J. Graham and Mrs. Estella Elyward.

From the outlying districts, telegrams and letters are on the march to Senator Gay. Meetings are held in all communities where it is possible to gather citizens together.

In every part of the state the press is watching the work with interest and surprise. "The neighborhood meetings are reaching large groups who have not given the subject serious thought before" reports one newspaper. The Times-Picayune states: "It looks now as if a very determined effort with a very fair chance of success will be made to bring woman suffrage to a vote again before the present Congress comes to an end." It also mentions that tons of propaganda are being used by the anti-suffragists to offset the work in Louisiana.

Miss Pierce writes that resolutions from many large labor unions have been sent to Senator Gay. New Orleans Labor has sent resolutions from its three Councils—the Building Trades, the Metal Trades and the Trade and Labor Council as a whole—having recently demanded that Senator Gay vote for federal suffrage. The largest number of names so far collected for the petition by one person has been collected by a labor man, who collected three hundred names of signers in three days, and has now taken his petition into another district. The union of metal workers representing four thousand men and others, representing much larger memberships, have been addressed by Miss Pierce and many of the Louisiana women. All the labor unions have been eager to help the women in their fight for justice.

The National Non-Partisan League and Senator Borah

ADDITIONAL pressure upon Senator Borah to vote for the federal suffrage amendment was made by The National Non-Partisan League at a convention of their national committee, officers, and delegates from all states, which has just met in St. Paul, Minnesota. Senator Borah, in the recent election campaign, ran as a Non-Partisan League candidate and the League, therefore gave considerable attention to his position on the suffrage amendment. Mrs. Bertha Moller, national organizer of the Woman's Party, attended the conference to present the suffrage situation to the officers of the League. A strong resolution was passed by the conference demanding the immediate enfranchisement of the women of America as an essential basis of our reconstruction program.

Mr. L. P. Schwarts, the Idaho manager of the Non-Partisan League, said, while attending the convention, "The federal suffrage amendment has been one of the few political issues upon which Senator Borah and I have differed, but he assured me shortly before election that I would in all probability be satisfied with his stand when the measure came up for a vote again in the Senate. We in Idaho have never been able to understand his position on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, knowing as we do his determined stand for other progressive measures."

Sentiment at the convention was very strong in hoping that Borah would still give the one vote necessary to pass the suffrage bill. "Senator Borah should in justice to himself and, of course, to the women of his country, publicly pledge his vote so as to make it safe for the suffragists to have their bill brought up for a vote," said Mr. Arthur Le Sueur, Secretary of the National Non-Partisan League. "We will watch his next vote with interest. If he cannot see the wisdom and necessity of voting for this simple matter of justice, there is not much for us to hope for from him on the more involved economic issues for which the League stands."

Petition from Florida Legislature to Her Senators

SENATOR Park Trammell and Senator Duncan Fletcher of Florida were presented this week with the petition from the members of their state legislature endorsing the amendment to the United States constitution enfranchising women and calling upon them to vote for it. The petition was accompanied by the signatures, and the promise of the signatures of a majority of the members of the legislature. The petition showed that Florida has taken a definite stand for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. In presenting the petition, it was pointed out to the Senators that this issue had been discussed from every angle in the halls of the legislature from two in the afternoon until eleven at night, so that the petition, coming as it did after protracted arguments for and against, represented not the hasty judgment of individual men, but the conclusive wishes of the legislators of Florida, that their senators vote favorably on the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The petition presented was in place of a resolution endorsing the stand of the two Florida Senators against the federal amendment, which resolution of endorsement had been introduced in the legislature and later withdrawn by its sponsors in view of its apparent certain defeat. This resolution, which its friends feared to bring before the legislature, read:

"Whereas our distinguished President, Woodrow Wilson, has guided the destiny and affairs of our nation through the greatest international crisis in the history of the world, and,

"Whereas, in accordance with the principle set forth by our President it appears that the world now is about to be made safe for democracy, and,

"Whereas, we believe Hon. Woodrow Wilson is the greatest individual exponent of democracy the world has ever produced, and that the Congress of the United States is the greatest democratic organization in the history of the world, and,

"Whereas, we do not believe that the prominent success and ability displayed by our President could have been so done without the hearty sympathy and cooperation of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and,

"Whereas, through the joint conduct of our Congress, led by our President, the United States has become the guiding star and admiration of the world, as a model democratic state, therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, the Senate concurring,

"That we most heartily approve and endorse the able and splendid manner in which our Senators and Representatives have stood by our President throughout the great crisis our country has passed through, and the part they exercised in making the world safe for democracy.

"Be it further resolved, that we heartily endorse and feel a peculiar pride in the statesman-like stand our United States Senators, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher and Hon. Park Trammell took against fostering in our states the undemocratic doctrine commonly spoken of as the 'Susan B. Anthony Amendment, we believing, as they do, that this is a question that should be settled by the individual states."

The fact that its friends had deemed it necessary to withdraw from the legislature the resolution endorsing the opposition by the Senators to the federal suffrage amendment, gave particular weight to the presentation of this petition, supported by the signatures and promises of signatures of a majority of the members of the legislature, asking for a reversal of the attitude of their senators in regard to the suffrage amendment.

Among the many members of the legislature who endorsed federal action on suffrage by signing the petition to their Senators, urging their favorable vote were: Senators W. L. Hughlett, Doyle Carlton, W. J. Crosby, J. Turner Butler, Lincoln Hulley, John L. Moore, John P. Stokes, Wm. E. Russell, W. N. McLeod, H. L. Oliver, Oscar M. Eaton, James E. Calkins, W. J. Singletary, and A. N. Wilson; Representatives Edgar W. Waybright, F. O. Miller, Amos Lewis, S. D. Harris, D. Gillis, L. H. Marlowe, J. J. Hardin, Wm. M. DeGroves, J. Edward Stokes, J. A. Hart, J. J. Moody, J. J. Tillis, Herbert Caro, L. D. Edge, N. C. Bryan, W. G. Tilghman, M. L. Dawson, Seth Woodruff, E. W. Bunker, Francis W. Perry, J. L. Dillard, N. A. Fort, M. S. Moore, H. S. Glazier, S. H. Strom, E. R. C. Moore, C. F. Barber, R. Whyte, A. W. McLeran, R. A. Green, L. E. Wade, J. R. Gates.

Miss Helen Hunt, secretary of the Florida branch of the Woman's Party, has been securing additional signatures to the petition from state senators and representatives who left Tallahassee before the petition was circulated, but are anxious to put themselves on record as favoring the federal amendment.

New York Women Demand Senator Borah's Vote for Suffrage

WILL Senator Borah vote "Yes" on the federal suffrage amendment as his constituents desire him to? That question is asked by more than his own State, the suffrage State of Idaho, whose men and women elected him. If, as he says, he considers himself more a representative for the United States he must indeed be deeply moved by the sentiment favoring the federal amendment which is meeting him at every turn. In the halls of the Senate, in his office, by letters, by telegrams, by the action of State Legislatures and by the action of fellow Senators is he being taught how to measure the feeling through the United States and how to match his own with it. If the Senator from Idaho does not feel about suffrage he must then do what all Senators must do; think about it We believe that a Senator who does neither of these things knows that he is not representing one State, to say nothing of all of them.

In New York City in the middle of December a delegation of women waited for Senator Borah's arrival at the meeting of the Southern Society which he was scheduled to address. Women voters in New York had tried in vain for days to make an appointment with Senator Borah to interview him on the suffrage question while he was in New York but he had not replied to their requests for an appointment. They thereupon decided to attend the meeting which he was expecting to address and confer with him about the federal suffrage amendment before or after the meeting. They waited in undiminished numbers for more than two hours when word came that the Senator, possibly made uneasy by the knowledge that voting women were there to interview him on suffrage, would not be present. The delegation then telegraphed him the following:

"Senator Borah, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

"The group of thirty-one women voters of New York City who waited two hours at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this evening expecting to see you, wish to express their disappointment that you were unable to leave Washington, and to send you the following resolution, which we know expresses the wishes of every woman suffragist in New York State.

"Whereas, Senator Borah was elected this fall on platforms endorsing the federal amendment, and

"Whereas, the women of the United States demand their national political freedom now without further wasteful delay,

"Be it therefore resolved, to urge Senator Borah at once to announce his intention to vote for the federal suffrage amendment at the present session of the Senate.

"(Signed)
"Mrs. James G. Wentz, 335 West End Ave.
"Mrs. John Winters Brannan, 137 East 66th St.
"Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., 102 East 30th St."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.
First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.
Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.
Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate
Favorably September 15, 1917.
Reported in the House
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.
Present Status
In the Senate
on the calendar awaiting a vote
In the House
Passed January 10, 1918.

The Suffragist

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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The New Year

THE conversion of President Wilson and of both political parties to the support of the federal suffrage amendment, its passage by the House of Representatives and the winning of all but one of the necessary 64 votes in the Senate, is the record of suffragists for 1918.

There is left for 1919, the winning of the one remaining senatorial vote and the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the legislatures. Because of the irregularity of the sessions of state legislatures, the ratification must be accomplished in 1919 or it will be delayed until at least 1921 unless special sessions are called. Forty-three legislatures meet this winter, all but two in January. If the Senate submits the amendment it can be ratified at once and the United States become in fact that political democracy it is in theory.

There is every reason to believe that the prophecy of Susan B. Anthony will be fulfilled, and American women be voters in 1920, if suffragists put all that they possess into seeing that this victory which is so near at hand, is actually won. This emergency will show what we are made of—will show how deep is the determination of American women that they be free.

We appeal to every woman to make the utmost contribution, the utmost sacrifice, to this momentous struggle for political freedom.

The ways in which you can help most effectively are:

1. Securing the passage of a resolution by your state legislature (if it is one of the forty-one legislatures meeting in January) calling upon the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment and upon your Senators to vote for it.

2. Giving and raising money to enable the National Headquarters to put as many workers as are needed into the campaign upon the Senate.

3. Taking part in the demonstrations which are constantly going forward at Washington to keep before the President and the Senate, the protest of women against their disenfranchisement.

4. Making your state seethe with such a demand for action on the amendment that the demand will be felt by the Administration and the Senate at Washington.

Do not let the New Year open without making a resolution to give both service and money each day of these few precious days in which victory may still be won.

Write to the National Headquarters before this day closes, telling what you will do and sending a New Year's gift to carry through the campaign. Send a hundred or a thousand dollars if you can, but do not let the New Year open without sending something. Every woman who reads this paper can send at least a few cents in stamps. Each dollar contributed will mean more work at the strategic points where work will most count.

Do not let this battle be carried on without your help. Do not let it be lost because you shirked the sacrifice which would have made victory possible.

Republican Leaders Ask Vote On Suffrage

ON Monday night, December 23, after the passing of the revenue bill and just before the Senate took its recess for the holidays, Senator Jones, of Washington, Republican leader on the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate, asked for unanimous consent that the suffrage amendment be voted upon on January 10. Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, objected, and the effort to bring the amendment to a vote failed temporarily.

Mr. Jones' statement was:

"Mr. President I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent. During the last session, in October last, the Senate voted upon the woman suffrage joint resolution. It failed by a very small vote, and on reconsideration, was placed on the calendar. There are several Senators who have entered the Senate since that time, so that there is now a full membership of the Senate, and it seems to me that the joint resolution could be disposed of without any particular discussion and without taking very much time. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider that joint resolution at 2 o'clock on January 10."

Mr. Williams' statement was:

"Mr. President, I feel compelled to object to that request, because we have very much more important business coming before us."

The Senate is now taking three day recesses until January second. When the Senate then reconvenes for the transaction of business, Senator Jones states that another move will be made for unanimous consent to set the date for the vote. This failing, two other courses are open. A motion can be made to make suffrage the special order on a certain date which would require a two-thirds vote, or a motion can be made to take up the suffrage amendment immediately. This requires a majority vote.

New Year's Day Protest

FOR the New Year a new form of demonstration of protest by suffragists of the National Woman's Party has been undertaken. It is planned to light a perpetual Watch Fire of Freedom, guarded by suffragists, in front of the White House at four o'clock on New Year's afternoon to consume every outburst of the President upon freedom until his advocacy of freedom has been translated into support of political freedom for American women.

This demonstration is a continuation of the protest begun when the national officers gathered in Washington the middle of December and first made the conflagration of the President's utterances of freedom. The flames will be kept leaping into the air ready to receive each speech on liberty and freedom delivered by President Wilson in Europe as it is cabled to this country. The fire will be a token of woman's indignation against the claim of the President to be the spokesman of the people of this country and the leader of world democracy while his party in control of the government holds half the population in disfranchisement.

The light of the flames will throw a glow on the empty executive mansion and act as a spotlight on President Wilson, who while he attempts to secure the allegiance of the nations for self-government for the world declares himself unable to win the Democratic Senatorial vote for self-government in America.

Two suffragists, relieved each two hours by others, will stand one on either side of the watch fire with banners of purple, white and gold, throughout New Year's night and through the following days.

On the upper balcony of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party will hang a bell, which will ring whenever the guard of the fire is changed. It will be tolled to proclaim the arrival of each new speech by the President.

THE stone urn dedicated in the demonstration on December 16, when the speeches which President Wilson had made in Europe up to that date were burned at the foot of Lafayette's statue, will form the center of the blaze, which will be lighted with the President's toast to the King at Buckingham Palace, and his speech to American soldiers on Christmas day, in which he asserted his devotion to freedom, and the words which he spoke to the British wounded, claiming that he honored them for risking their lives for a cause which he permits his party to defeat at home.

The watchfire will be guarded by delegations representing different states and various professions. State chairmen here for the demonstration on the 16th of December who were unable to stay in Washington will send their representatives. Women from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Colorado, Michigan, South Carolina and Texas have already asked for a day to be allotted to them.

Special timber will be sent from the state branches in every state to feed the flames. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Norwalk, Conn., will bring from that state a branch of an oak tree which grew from an acorn of the Charter Oak. Redwood will come from California. From Florida will be brought branches of the palm tree. Maine, New Jersey and North Carolina will contribute their special pine. Women from Ohio will burn branches of the buckeye tree. Those from Arizona the cactus, and New Mexico will send the red berried boughs of pepper trees, while birch will represent New Hampshire. State regresentatives will carry wood from their state to heap on the blaze, and will form guards of honor as it burns.

Among his speeches which will be consigned to the flames, President Wilson has made the following proclamation concerning his love of democracy and self-government:

"There is no master mind who can settle the problems of today. If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the mind of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all."

"The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice."

"But I do want to tell you how much I honor you men who have been wounded in this fight for freedom and to thank you all for the generous welcome you have given me."

"Public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and a close co-operation of the self-governing peoples."

"Since the United States entered the war we felt in a peculiar way identified with Brest. It attracted to itself an intimate interest and affection that we feel for our home cities—its hospitality, its welcome to those who came to fight alongside France in the common cause of liberty."

"We have used great words, all of us. We have used the words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words."

The Demonstration from a Southerner's Viewpoint

By Sue S. White

Chairman Tennessee Branch

I HAVE burned the President's words; his interpretation of the ideals of democracy.

It is with a calm sense of resignation that I review the record of my deed. It is as though I had seen turn into dust the plight of faith of a trusted friend who had failed me; as though I had seen default in the promise to pay a just obligation. No feeling of indignation against the President moved me, no impassioned desire to add insult to the injury that has been done him by the members of his party who have defeated his purposes. They are his bondsmen, the sureties of his pledge to democracy, and as sureties are honor bound to that pledge.

On the day of the demonstration some one asked me if I doubted the sincerity of the President in urging the passage of the suffrage amendment as a war measure. What does it matter whether suffragists believe him sincere or not when men in the Senate who acknowledge him as their leader repudiate his good faith? And so I burned his words of democracy, his utterances of a fine and noble justice, as a mere scrap of paper, worthless because not honored by those who should have redeemed it.

I know not how other participants in the demonstration may have felt. For my part, I felt somewhat like a member of a creditors' meeting at a bankruptcy hearing.

On the following day at Annapolis a southern Governor argued that the President waited until the war was practically over to urge the amendment as a war measure, and that it was only for its political expediency that it was desired. A suffragist challenged the insinuation of the President's insincerity while another observed that it was not a crime for Southern Democrats to question it but is when members of the Woman's Party did so.

The issue before the American people today is not the sincerity of President Wilson, but rather the honor of our country, and should appeal to each of us as an issue of national honor. If that honor is to be kept inviolate, America, as a large part of the world, must be made safe for democracy. The issue is more vital than the sincerity or insincerity of any man, however great he may be. Our armies and the "gallant men of our fleets" responded to a definite call, and that call will not be answered in dishonor. President Wilson may be solvent or insolvent politically. He may be sincere or insincere, but American womanhood will not be content until the pledge to democracy is redeemed. The spirit of the men who paid the supreme sacrifice, the spirit of their mothers who will never outlive the sorrow of that sacrifice, will accept no compromise. To rout one's foe in a fight for a principle is one thing. To save the principle is the main thing. Until that is done, the real fight will go on and hypocrisy, deceit and dishonor will be disarmed at last.

National Grange Demands that Congress Take Immediate Action

(Reprint from the "National Grange," December 7, 1918)

WITH a united voice, the National Grange this year declared its belief that the federal amendment granting suffrage to women should be immediately passed, and called on the Senate of the United States to take such action without delay. There was no roll call this year, scarcely any discussion even, for the delegates were all of one mind in demanding that there be no more delay in submitting to the people of the United States this great question. Several state masters reported a woman suffrage triumph in their states, and therefore insisted the more strongly upon federal action. J. D. Ream of Nebraska was chairman of this important committee, and in his report made these significant statements:

Few other things that the world is asking for will bring to this nation or the world at large so great a degree of human progress as it is possible for the enfranchisement of women to bring. Every ardent Patron of Husbandry admires the intelligence and progressive spirit of the master minds who worked out the intricate problems in the construction of the Grange organization. We applaud their genius and clear understanding of the needs, not only of rural community life, but also of life in its broader aspects.

If allowing woman full equality with man in the Grange elevated her aims in life and strengthened her character, how can we estimate the magnitude of the benefits she would receive if she were allowed to go out into that unlimited field of the world's activities on an equal footing and with equal rights and privileges with man? How much greater would her influence be if she were allowed to go out into that broader field of legislation that so intimately and vitally touches her own interests and those of her children, and there help crystallize her highest ideals into law.

The Founders of the Grange recognized some of the inequalities that existed, and some of the limitations; and even the slavery, to which women were subjected. They have given us ample reasons for saying that this lack of equality, this lack of opportunity has hung like a millstone about the necks of the women of our land. It has tied her hands, it has hobbled her feet, it has dwarfed her intellectually, it has crushed her spirit and has thus hindered the onward march of civilization.

This giving to woman the right of suffrage, the right to a voice and vote in all matters that relate to her and the world at large, will strengthen her individuality and give her the power of self defense against much of the brutality and degradation that has been heaped upon her without law and without expression of public approval. It will be the initial act in the righteous program of ending a long list of denied rights and debarred privileges. The giving of it will allow her to bring into the affairs of the world at large the same refining influence, the same uplifting power that she has exerted in the narrow limits of the Grange. It will furnish her an opportunity to give full and free expression to those nobler, sweeter, finer intuitive faculties with which God has endowed her, and thus multiply an hundred fold the splendid influence she has exerted in our Order. Wherever she is accorded her rightful opportunity of self development and the full and equal right to enforce her convictions by her vote, the race will forge ahead in the march of human progress with a rapidity that history has not recorded before. For these and many other reasons we recommend:

That the National Grange shall unqualifiedly declare that there is no right, privilege or opportunity in life, to which man by Nature or Nature's God is endowed, that is not of right, the equal heritage of woman.

Comments of the Press

The President Still Abroad

"PRESIDENT May Extend His Stay Abroad" and "National Woman's Party Will Invade Washington," two otherwise unintelligible headlines in the morning newspapers, if carefully considered, may help to explain one another.—New York City Telegraph, December 12, 1918.

Militants Won Free Speech Rights

"THE beautiful and impressive demonstration of protest in Washington proved beyond a doubt that the National Woman's Party has done for America a service of inestimable value.

"A small group of fearless women, with no power but their own courage and a conviction that their cause was just, has won men and women the right of free assembly and the accompanying right of freedom of speech. A more complete victory could hardly be imagined."

Thus does Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania branch, National Woman's Party, express her opinion of the burning of speeches and writings of President Wilson by militant suffragists in front of the White House Monday. In the gathering of more than 250 suffragists from thirty states, Miss Katzenstein bore the Pennsylvania State banner.

"I don't know why the women were not arrested and thrown into foul and unhealthful jails as they were a few months ago when some of this same group asked, as women have asked for half a century, that women be made free," continued Miss Katzenstein.

"The same policemen who arrested the women before, this time acted as their bodyguards. They not only did not arrest the demonstrants, but they held in order the crowd that came to see and listen. The same authority that before had refused the women a permit to meet in Lafayette Square, this time granted permission and did it with full and complete knowledge of the program to be carried out.

"Why did the women burn the President's words when he has spoken in their behalf? Because they are weary of words that are not translated into deeds. They know American women almost alone among the women of the world, stand in the humiliating position of being disfranchised. They know that although President Wilson spoke to Congress in behalf of the federal suffrage amendment, he left this country without instructions to his party or its leaders on the subject and that the suffrage amendment has no place on the legislative program of the party in power. They know that no party caucus has been held in behalf of the amendment and that, with only seventy-odd days left before the present Congress ends, no Democratic leader is working for its success."—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger, December 19.

The Woman's Party

AMERICANS seem slow to learn anything new in political methods. The two men who did most for the economic liberation of England were the two who refused to hold office under any circumstances—William Cobbett and Richard Cobden. The campaigns which were most effective for just the sort of thing that the American Labor Party seems to have in mind were those of the Anti-Corn-Law League; and instead of bending its energies to electing a politician on a ticket of its own, it educated the people to its principles and made the politician of whatever party "come to taw." There is much to be said for this method; the political conversion of Sir Robert Peel is a most impressive example of its power. We should like to see it tried in this country. The nearest thing to it has been done by the National Woman's Party in behalf of universal suffrage, and its success has been sufficient, one would think, to recommend it highly. The new Labor Party might well consider it. A leadership of principles and not of men, a campaign of economic policies and not of candidates, would be something almost brand-new in America and if rightly managed we believe it would command an astonishing success.—The Nation, Dec. 14, 1918.

"These Days Sadly Marred"

THE least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in their political rights, as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice."

THIS is culled from Mr. Wilson's recent address to Congress by way of reminder to the reactionaries in Congress, particularly the reactionaries sitting in the Senate for the South.

We have not noted any particular progress in the movement to "convert" Senator Gay, though it seems odd that a man of his age should be very firmly fixed in his determination to dwell in the dark ages on a question wherein all the rights are so largely recognized as being on one side.

The women need not be astonished or hurt by the Senator's recent announcement that he "hoped the women would not bother" him with discussions or representations on this suffrage matter, inasmuch as he was busy with his own sugar crop. This is quite the easy way in which Mr. Gay pleasantly illuminated the lower house of the state legislature—off and on during sessions—for some sixteen years. Possibly the life at Washington may give him a new conception of senatorial responsibilities. He is not yet old enough to be hopelessly "sot" in his ways. As much cannot be said for some of his colleagues.

Meanwhile, they had better proceed at once to eat their crow in the suffrage case before it is too late. Otherwise the Republicans will pass the amendment for them next December. The political bosses back home here, who send them to the Senate, will then lose the patronage and the "perks" that make the service of the nation so truly dear to them—as well as to the taxpayers.—New Orleans (La.) Item, Dec. 5, 1918.

Suffragists in Prison

THE suffragists, too, have been seeing what American jails are like. With all the waste that such conditions imply, they bring one great good. The ordinary prisoner is inarticulate, unable to obtain a hearing even if he does succeed in expressing himself, and to inspire confidence if he is heard. But men and women who go to prison for the sake of principle are likely to be articulate, to be able to command a hearing, and, being heard, to be believed. It is in this way that the mediaeval system of punishment which has so long survived in our military prisons was brought to public notice.—The Nation, Dec. 14, 1918.

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Collection at Mass Meeting, Washington, D. C.	293.14
Membership Fees	8.00
Sale of Tickets	309.14
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,479.79
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	378,796.60
Total collected by National Headquarters through Dec. 16, 1918	380,276.39
Total collected by Branches through Dec. 16, 1918	71,698.52
Grand Total	451,974.91
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,181.50
Grand Net Total	$ 447,793.41

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Martha P. Hatfield, Mass.	2
Miss Elizabeth Kalb, D. C.	2
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.	3
Total	24

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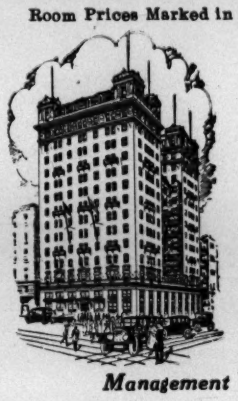
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Model No. 5

UNUSUALLY Effective this Women's Evening Gown of sapphire blue iridescent spangles, over chiffon and silk; bodice is inset with metallic cloth veiled by tulle; very picturesque is the back of this gown with tulle scarf and artistically draped skirt; hand made flowers at corsage.

195.00

Model No. 7.

THIS Exquisite Women's Evening Gown is of rose iridescent spangles, made over silk; the bodice and gracefully draped skirt are slashed to disclose foundation of self color chiffon over metallic cloth; loose side panels and full length panel at back of spangles.

265.00

Model No. 9

STUNNING Evening Gown with square train, of gold and silver orchid brocade; very new is the long waisted bodice of opalescent spangles with crystal bead trimming; the tulle scarf from left shoulder is charmingly caught at front with hand-made bouquet.

195.00